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Sunday, March 29, 1908.

Bread to the booster, but a stone to
the knocker.

What? Another Democratic candi-
date in Town?

Also in the matter of pulchritude Mr.
Taft puts up a bold front.

It is designated nervous prostration
or jim-jams as you are rich or poor.

Every dollar of that money taken
from the bank seems to whisper,
"Hush!"

Uncle Sam refuses to become so ef-
feminate as to ask, "Is my armor on
straight?"

Modest as he usually is, the citizen
will feel that he is some pumpkins next
November.

Evening Thaw, it seems, wants a di-
vorce so that she can make Twogood
people happy.

Having indicated a preference for
Governor Hughes, Harvard is no longer
My university.

Most people have ears to hear and
eyes to see, in contemplation of the
faults of other people.

The difference between a end-chewing
cow and a gum-chewing girl is all in
favor of the cow.

Impossible as it is to dodge them,
automobiles have a disagreeable qual-
ity like unto that possessed by cred-
itors.

During his administration, Eugene
Schmitz appears to have compelled some
San Franciscans to pay the fiddler gen-
erosity.

Laws prohibiting the carrying of fire-
arms should not be made operative upon
the man who is compelled to ride with
the boot-licker.

If you intimate to your wife that
you saw something very attractive in
a spring hat, you will be compelled to
either buy or tell who it was.

Considering the number of good hits
our gunners have been making at Mag-
dalena bay, the fleet should be able to
knock out a successful home run.

Orchard wants to die; but now that
the officers have him under full control,
they seem determined not to permit to
him the smallest grain of comfort.

Mr. Bryan receives five hundred dol-
lars for such speech that he makes;
but we are informed that he agrees to
donate the one of acceptance at De-
cember.

Admiral Dewey relieved himself of
embarrassing orders by cutting the
cable. No such blessed isolation from
the naval board is possible in the com-
mander in this wireless day.

"Endorsed at Nebraska's demokrat-
iska statkonvent," says the Omaha
Posten concerning Bryan. But wait un-
til you hear from the supporters of Yon
Yonson, by yumpis' yimminy!

Among all the transportation lines of
this country, those of Chicago are said
to give the longest ride for five cents.
What we would like to know now is, do
those lines run straight away from the
windy city?

"Mme. Anna Gould," says the Mil-
waukee Sentinel, "intimates her con-

viction that marriage is a failure." But
would not a reasonable amendment sug-
gest that it was the individual whom
she married that was the failure?

THE "GUESSERS" AT FAULT.

The opposition in treating the city
finances shows that its strong "hoir"
is in guessing. Mr. Hall is the hero
of this form of treatment of city
finances. His idea as expressed before
the committee was that granting cer-
tain things, allowing that increases in
various forms of revenue would turn
up as he imagined they might, and that
supposing it would not take more than
the guess he made as to certain ex-
penditures, thereupon there might be
figured out academically and as a mere
matter of idealty, not, in fact, applica-
ble to any particular conditions or
situation, a surplus such as he imagined.

Of course, anybody can chase rain-
bows, but practical men don't care to
do it. Anybody can get up a series
of imaginary figures. Any one can
state academic propositions and im-
agine that if they turn out so and so,
and if they could be applied to practical
affairs, they would work out in this
or that manner.

The handling of a city administra-
tion and public finances, however, must
rest on a more substantial basis than
imagination and fancy guess work;
they must be solid facts. The state-
ment furnished by Mr. Ferry, chair-
man of the Council Finance commit-
tee, was a straightforward, practical
document. It showed the city's finances
just as they are. And further, facts
that were recited in The Tribune on
the morning after those figures were
presented showed why the figures came
out that way. Among those causes was,
first of all, the recognized fact that
the million dollars of bonds voted would
not do all that was required to be done.
This was well known all the time; was
recognized by everybody, both at the
time of the voting of those bonds and
all the time since. It was recognized
by the City Council itself, immediately,
when it let the sewer contract calling
for the expenditure of \$213,000, when
the whole sewer bond issue amounted
to but \$150,000. And that was not all
of the sewer work required to be
done, by any means. And that work
as planned, was planned so badly as
to waste a large amount of the money
to the city. The pipes were placed
too low, and there was no connection
provided for between the sewer as sur-
veyed and contracted for and the out-
let that is necessary to the main gravity
sewer. It was recognized all the time
that this connection would have to be
provided; also, that it would take con-
siderable money in addition to the ex-
cess of \$60,000 which the original con-
tract called for over and above the
\$150,000 available for sewer purposes.
With regard to other public improve-
ments, it is precisely the same. There
is not money enough to do them, and
this was recognized by everybody who
knew anything about the matter at
all times.

So there is no reason for any affecta-
tion of astonishment by reason of the
fact that the money provided will not
do all the work. Everybody has known
all the time that it would not do it.
The time has come now when this ad-
ditional work should be done. It is
simply a question whether the people
of this city want it done. If they
want it done they will have to provide
the means for it. If they do not, then
the work done, so far as the bond-con-
tracted sewer work is concerned, will
have to remain unusable until the peo-
ple get ready to provide the means for
continuation and the connection re-
quired.

Besides that, there needs, throughout
the city, to be an extensive overhaul-
ing of the main pipes and a good deal
of adjustment of sizes. All these things
are being fully considered by the com-
mittee on estimates. And when these
have been fully considered and the ad-
ministration is ready to present its pro-
posal to the public, that proposal should
be received in candid spirit, with busi-
ness-like sense and consideration. There
is not a particle of fairness or con-
sistency in undertaking to prejudice the
public judgment against this matter
prior to the time when the full official
statement of what is required, both as to
work and as to money, is made to the
taxpayers of Salt Lake. We advise all
to refuse to have their minds prejudiced
by any vindictive and premature clap-
trap from the opposition. We call upon
all to keep an open mind, so that they
may consider fairly and in a candid,
business-like spirit the proposition that
the administration will make after it
has fully considered all the details in-
volved in the improvements that are
needed, and stated what it wants and
proposes to do. It is only after this is
done that a fair judgment can be
passed.

PASSED THE SENATE.

The passage of the malshiff-and-
ragged-Aldrich bill relieves the Sen-
ate of a time-consuming nuisance. The
time spent upon it in the Senate was
time wasted, and was generally recog-
nized as such, but "courtesy" to Sen-
ator Aldrich kept it to the fore until
it was all shot to pieces, and was finally
passed more to get rid of it than
for any other reason, and because it
was known to all that the House would
kill it as dead as a smelt.

This Aldrich bill has absolutely no
backing in financial or banking circles.
Even the New York bankers, for whose
special benefit it was drawn, have re-
pudiated it in its present form. Of
seventy-five bankers in the Middle
West who were by the Chicago Tribune
asked their opinion of the Aldrich bill,
sixty-nine expressed strong opposition
to the bill. The other six considered
it "better than nothing," but not
much.

With a handi-cp like that, (and that

appears to be about the way the bank-
ers generally look upon this bill,) this
Aldrich measure goes to the House.
It will be antagonized there by the
Fowler bill, which is framed on ideas
and principles altogether different
from those of the Aldrich bill. The
latter holds to the present bond basis
for all the currency issues save only
those of an "emergency" character;
giving the expanding business of the
country a stationary or receding basis
upon which to issue bank notes. The
Government should be getting out of
debt, but the present system, which
the Aldrich bill does not touch, re-
quires the Nation to continue in debt,
and even to increase that debt, for
no governmental purpose whatever, but
only so that the banks may have a
basis on the Government bonds to issue
circulating notes. For this wrong and
costly service to the banks, the people
have to pay in interest upwards of
\$20,000,000 annually.

The Fowler bill stops all that, but it
has had features of its own, and the
Senate would probably refuse to pass
it. Yet it is reported by the majority
of the House Committee on Banking,
and will probably pass the House.
But any body that would pass the
Fowler bill could not possibly pass the
Aldrich bill; and any body that would
pass the Aldrich bill could not pass the
Fowler bill. And there you have the
dead-lock, with no currency legislation
at all. Which is probably just the way
that the politicians want the matter
framed up.

WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHES.

The Tribune's comment upon what
Mormonism has and has not accom-
plished toward the betterment of men
who have embraced it has been re-
ceived with general favor, even among
those who are members of the church.
They agree with our conclusion that
the honest Mormon was honest before
the creed sought him out, and that the
dishonest Mormon was either dishonest
when he joined the church or has be-
come so since accepting the faith.

However, there have been a few of
the fanatical priests who expressed
disapproval of our deductions along
these lines. These principally assume
the false position that only since the
Gentile population here assumed con-
siderable volume has there been any
wickedness among the Mormon people;
that when the church authorities had
full control of affairs in this Territory
there was little or no dishonesty among
the saints. To such as these we com-
mended an excerpt from a sermon
preached by President Brigham Young
at the old Bowers, on October 6, 1855,
as follows:

I want the elders of Israel to under-
stand that if they are exposed in their
steadfastness, in their wickedness, and
covetousness, which is idolatry, they
must not fly in a passion about it, for we
calculate to expose you from time to
time, as we please, when we can get
time to notice you.

It seems, too, that the sins of which
the saints of those early days were
guilty practically ran the gamut of
crime from top to bottom. And this,
you will observe, was when all the
civil and ecclesiastical authority and
control were exclusively in the hands
of the prophets. In this same sermon,
Brigham told what the elders in Israel
frequently did, as in the following ex-
tract:

I know that it frightens the righteous
secularist to think that we have
so many devils with us, so many poor,
miserable curses. Bless your souls, we
could not prosper in the kingdom of God
without them. We must have those
amongst us who will steal our fence
posts, who will go and steal hay from their
neighbors' hay stacks, or go into their
corn field to steal corn, and leave the fence
down, nearly every day that is dropped
in the canyon must be picked up by
them, and the scores of lost watches,
gold rings, breast pins, etc., must get into
their hands, though they will not wear
them in your sight.

The hierarchical accuser of his
brethren in the gospel could scarcely
heap up more sin against the doors of
the elders. He seems to have charged
them with everything but murder.
But the single omission may have been
from design. Under some circum-
stances, in those days of complete
saintly righteousness (to hear the hyper-
boles of today describe that period)
murder was a sacred ordinance in puri-
fication of sinners, and a ceremony in
the salvation of their souls. This may
seem to be rather severe; but the as-
sertion is not original with The Trib-
une—it comes from Brigham Young, as
do the others. Let us again quote, hav-
ing as our authority the Journal of
Discourses (official Mormon publica-
tion):

What disposition ought the people to
make of covenant breakers? It is right
to baptize a sinner to save him; it is
also right to kill a sinner if he will not
repent. I can refer you to plenty of instances
where men have been righteously slain
in order to atone for their sins. This is
loving our neighbor as ourselves. If he
needs help, help him; if he wants salva-
tion, let him have it. We need a
place designated where we can shed
blood, and this is the place.

And this sort of murderous teaching
was general in those days. Brigham
Young was not its only exponent.
Heber C. Kimball was first counselor
to the president; and in his capacity
as chief adviser to the prophet, and
pursuing his high and holy calling as
such, he delivered himself as follows
(this matter also being contained in
the Journal of Discourses):

I would advise some of you men here
to go to President Young, and confess
your sins, and ask him to take you out-
side the city and slay you. We need
a place designated where we can shed
blood. I would advise some of you men
here to go to President Young, and con-
fess your sins, and ask him to take you out-
side the city and slay you. We need
a place designated where we can shed
blood. I would advise some of you men
here to go to President Young, and con-
fess your sins, and ask him to take you out-
side the city and slay you. We need
a place designated where we can shed
blood.

Of what grievous sins must the saints
have been guilty in those days, to
cause their prophets to thus inveigh
against them!

Now (taking the testimony of the
high priests themselves for it), there is
ample evidence that since the advent
of the Gentiles in Utah, the Mormon
people have gradually become better
citizens than they ever were before in
all of their lives. Those who have de-

sired to come out boldly in defiance of
the wrongs which the tyrannous chiefs
have sought to impose upon them have
received encouragement and protection
from the Gentiles. Those Mormons
who refused to become party to the
hierarchical crimes have found cham-
pions among the Gentiles. Women who
declined to enter polygamous harems
have been sheltered by Gentiles. A
general and continuous crusade by Gen-
tiles against law breaking of all kinds
has set a good example before dishonest
Mormons, and has encouraged naturally
honest Mormons to continue in well-
doing, because they felt the power and
influence of Gentile defense in so do-
ing. Polygamy was violently rampant
in Utah until the Gentiles suppressed it
in its wholesale form.

So that it is Gentileism, and not
Mormonism, that makes Mormons bet-
ter. Read the history and prove it to
your own satisfaction.

THE WORD "CELESTIAL" STAYS.

The satisfaction professed by the
church organ in the decision of the Su-
preme Court of Idaho in the Badge case
came to a sudden and disastrous end. It
was as though the screech of a harsh-
voiced and fond bird had been shut off
by a powerful thumb pressing hard
on the windpipe. Its satisfaction
hinged, it appears, upon the way in
which the court dealt with the word
"celestial," as it supposed. But the
court didn't deal with it as the organ
thought. It is said that the law-defying
Mormons can take the electors' oath
if the word "celestial" is left out; and
hence, therefore, they began chuck-
ling over what they claimed to be a vic-
tory in the court on this point.

But the word "celestial" is not left
out. It is expressly and explicitly re-
tained. There is no power in the court,
or in any department of the State gov-
ernment, nothing short of an appeal to
the whole people of that State, that will
take that word "celestial" out of the
Constitution. It must necessarily be
carried in the electors' oath, the Con-
stitution being declared to be self-ex-
ecuting and not needing the enactment
of any statute by the Legislature to
put it into direct effect.

The Supreme Court of Idaho, in deal-
ing with this word "celestial," simply
treated it as a synonym for bigamy
or polygamy, and not in any way as
relieving the devotee of that sort of
illegal marriage from the inhibitions of
the Constitution, if the facts showed the
"celestial" marriage to be in fact
bigamous or polygamous; and if by no
means treated in any way of elision.
When the oath for electors to take is
sent out by the Secretary of State, it
must contain this word among others
specified in the Constitution. We fail,
therefore, to see any cause for jubila-
tion on the part of the law-defying
priesthood who wish to escape the ef-
fect of this word upon their lawless
lives and unreasonable organization.

THE SHOCKING EXHIBIT.

A valued friend yesterday, referring
to our editorial of that morning, "The
Same Old Sham," which recounted the
provisions of the liquor ordinance of
this city carried in the book of Revised
Ordinances of 1875, said he could hard-
ly believe that such an atrocious liquor
ordinance as that had ever been passed
in any Christian community. The nat-
ural reply was that it was not passed
in a Christian community, but in a
Mormon community, which claims to be
living under a dispensation which has
superseeded the Christian dispensation;
to wit, the Dispensation of the Full-
ness of Times. It would, therefore, be
quite as appropriate for a Christian to
claim to be living under the Jewish
dispensation or Dispensation of the Law,
as for a Mormon to claim to be living
under the Christian dispensation or that
the Mormon is a Christian church. Be-
cause the dispensation of the fullness
of times has superseded the Christian
dispensation, there is now to those who
accept the later dispensation no pertin-
ence in calling this the Christian dis-
pensation.

However, without regard to any ques-
tion of dispensations, we will reproduce
the section of the ordinance referred to,
which was Section 7 of Chapter IX,
page 81, of the Revised Ordinances of
Salt Lake City of 1875. The section
reads as follows:

Any person obtaining license under this
ordinance shall be subject to the follow-
ing regulations: He shall faithfully ob-
serve and keep all ordinances in force in
relation to liquor during the period of
such license; he shall not keep open his
bar, house or place for the sale of liquor,
nor sell, give away, nor in any manner
dispose of liquor to any person un-
der the hours of 10 o'clock p. m. and
2 o'clock a. m. on any day of the week;
he shall prohibit all gaming, with or with-
out betting, by means of dominoes, cards,
dice, or other articles, every game of
chance, and every other description of
gaming or gambling; and, on the procla-
mation of the Mayor for all liquor es-
tablishments to be closed, he shall dis-
continue business during the period of
such proclamation. He shall not in any
wise dispose of liquor to any person un-
der fourteen years of age, nor to any in-
dian; he shall prohibit music, dancing,
drunkenness and all riotous or disorderly
conduct on his premises.

The ordinance is rather a short one
as that sort of ordinance goes, but the
section quoted is sufficient to show that
there was no reference to Sunday or
Sunday closing, and no attempt at for-
bidding disguise or secret rooms, or par-
titions, or anything of that kind.
Neither was there any clause forbid-
ding the frequenting of saloons by
women, nor by children over fourteen
years of age. Up to the age of four-
teen children were not allowed to buy
liquor in the saloons, but after that
age there was nothing to prevent them
going in, buying, and drinking at their
pleasure. No other portion of the ordi-
nance curbs any of the defects referred
to. The section quoted is the one where
such restrictions would be found if any-
where. They are not there, nor any-
where else in the ordinance.

And that is the sort of liquor re-

striction and regulation which the Mor-
mons themselves, when they were in
full and absolute control of the city,
provided. The contrast between the
present Mormon professions on this mat-
ter, and the past Mormon practices
when they had everything their own
way and were able to do precisely as
they wanted to do about the restriction
and regulation of the sale of liquor, is
marked. The practice as shown by the
ordinance quoted is, in fact, what the
Mormon officials would do today if they
had the power. It was practically what
was done under the Morris administra-
tion, save that Morris protected the
gambling games. The professions made
by the Mormons are what they pretend
they would like to have the American
party conform to, but which they would
have no intention of conforming to
themselves if they had full power over
the saloons. What the Mormon offi-
cials would do if they had the power is
exactly gauged by what they did when
they had that power, and when they
made no pretense whatever of closing
the saloons on Sunday or keeping any
women or children over fourteen, out
of the saloons. It shows vividly the
remarkable difference between Mormon
profession and Mormon practice.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

There has been a lull in the insurance
contention in this city during the week,
caused partly by the realization of the
opposition politicians that they are not
going to be able to work their political
game against the fire department of this
city; but most definitely because of the
promise of Manager Scheid of the in-
surance combine that a reduction of in-
surance rates is due to this city and will
be made. This promise of his was given
on Tuesday last at a conference in the
Commercial club. Mr. Scheid said at
that time that he contemplated recom-
mending a material reduction in the
rates of insurance on business property
in this city. The rate on residence
property is now as low as could be ex-
pected, but the rate on business prop-
erty is unreasonably high. The idea
was given out at this Commercial Club
meeting that a reduction was immedi-
ately due and would be conceded in the
business district of Salt Lake, and that
a further reduction was also to be ex-
pected after the insurance men had met
and formulated their ideas as to what
Salt Lake City ought to do to obtain the
lowest possible rate. Needless to say,
politics will be excluded from this state-
ment, and there will be no attempt to
control the headship or personnel of the
fire department. The business property
insurance rates should immediately be
put back to where it was before the in-
crease of twenty-five per cent, which
was added to the rate in this city in
1905 by reason of the scarcity of water.
This scarcity of water being now en-
tirely remedied, the rate should have
been put back to the old figure long ago,
and substantial reductions from that old
figure are due to the business public of
this city.

The M. & M. banquet on Friday
evening was an occasion of much en-
thusiasm, and boost ideas for the city
were freely promulgated and insisted
upon. The speakers were all enthusi-
astic as to the business and future of
Salt Lake City, and the various business
interests then and there assembled all
took on new enthusiasm for the city and
its future.

An important deal effected during the
week was the transfer of the Phipps—
the old Daff—building, Nos. 126-128
South Main street, for a consideration
of about \$75,000. This is one of the
finest business houses on the street, the
stories being high and the building be-
ing central, with many good office rooms
that are always easily rented. There
bids fair to be a revival of business in
the upper part of Main street to bal-
ance the great activity of the lower
part caused by the Newhouse
structures and Mrs. Judge's Railroad
Block. The contemplated building of
F. Auerbach & Bro. and of Messrs. Mc-
Larty and Hill north of the McCormick
block, with the contemplated memorial
business block of the Mormon church on
the old fitting house corner, will bal-
ance things very fairly the whole busi-
ness length of Main street. The founda-
tion for the Oregon Short Line depot is
practically completed, and the super-
structure will be erected without any
unnecessary delay.

The building activity as well as the
real estate market both promise to be
exceedingly strong the present year.
The money stringency being practically
over and there being unmistakable signs
of the release of the mining industry
from the clamp in which it has been
held for some time, the year promises
well for this city in all respects.

The bank clearances in this city for
the past week showed noteworthy signs
of getting back to the old basis when
everything was on the increase. In place
of showing a decrease as compared
with the corresponding week of last
year, of thirty to forty per cent, as
clearing house statements have shown
for some time past, the record of the
week just closed shows a decrease of
only 14.7 per cent compared with the
corresponding week last year. This is
getting back to former conditions in
very satisfactory style. Business in the
city proceeds in good form and activity.
The daily demands of our great popula-
tion make in themselves a very exten-
sive business; while on a more wholesale
and jobbing trade is on a more satisfactory
and enlarged scale than ever before.

The week has shown a continuance of
storms, but none of them at all severe.
There has been some rainfall and some
snow, all adding to the already satisfac-
tory assurance of abundance of water
for all purposes the ensuing season.

Live stock on the range has done ex-
tremely well during the winter. There
was good forage. At no time was there
any severe weather, but there always
was plenty of snow to furnish abundant

water for the stock. The sheep will
come off from the winter range strong
and with good fleeces. Doubtless there
will be all of \$3,000,000 paid out of the
Salt Lake banks within a few weeks
now for the wool clip of this State and
the immediately surrounding region.

The rumor which prevailed during the
week that Mr. Knight was negotiating
the sale of his Tintic smelter to the
American Smelting and Refining com-
pany was a canard. There is a feeling,
backed by abundant indications, that
the independent smelter proposition is
in good shape and that actual work will
begin at an early day. The news print-
ed yesterday morning in The Tribune
that the Utah Con. was purchasing land
around the Oquirrh mountains in Tooele
county for its new smelter, was good
and cheerful information to all the min-
ing interests. It looks now as though
the north point of the Oquirrh range
and their west base in Tooele county
will be the final location of the vast
smelting activities of all this region.
And located there, they will not be sub-
ject to blackmailing or damaging law
suits from vindictive farmers' associa-
tions.

The reports of good new strikes of
good ore are received in great number
from all the mining regions hereabouts.
Undoubtedly the year will be one of
great activity in mining circles, and the
demand for ore reduction facilities in
this valley is large, insistent, and will
be kept up until those facilities are fully
provided.

In the country at large the spring de-
mand has shown an increase in retail
trade and an enlargement in building
operations. Conservatism still rules in
purchasing circles, however, and there
is a gradual increase in the placing of
contracts with the leading industries.
The reductions in wages throughout the
East have met but little resistance
among the laborers, all conceding that
something must be yielded by reason of
the stringency of the times.

The wool market is showing signs of
a good deal of life, with prices some-
thing below those of last year. Copper
is now well above thirteen cents, and
lead is steady and firm at around four
cents.

The stock market is still irregular,
nervous, and weak; prices break as soon
as anything like activity is noted, there
being no sustaining power in the mar-
ket. But the country at large is tre-
mendously strong and solid in all its
industries and capacities for production.
The year will undoubtedly see a revival
of the old-time prosperity, especially if
the crops show a good year, as early in-
dications appear to favor.

A DENSE "NEWS" FALSEHOOD.

In a hysterical front-page, black-
letter showing, much like that which
the News made in its claim that the
total yearly revenue of this city was
\$164,444, the church organ on Friday
evening had this choice paragraph
among others of more or less falsity:

When former Chief of Police Roderick
McKenzie lined up the saloon men and
read them the ritual of decency, they
were not used to such treatment, and
from the minute he ordered the doors
and locks of the wine rooms in the rear,
potential political factors were put to
work for a change in the office, and a
candidate, previously urged by the same
forces and selected by Mayor Bransford,
moved quietly into office.

If that does not necessarily imply
and, in fact, charge, that Chief of Pol-
ice Roderick McKenzie was ousted
from the headship of the police depart-
ment because he ordered the doors and
locks of the wine rooms and read the
saloon men "the ritual of decency,"
then it means nothing whatever.

And yet the News knows perfectly
well that Roderick McKenzie was a
popular chief of police, that there was
not the slightest antagonism to him
from any source. It knows that he
was rapidly winning his way to the
enthusiastic confidence of the public;
it knows that Mayor Bransford had
never for one moment the idea of re-
moving Chief of Police McKenzie; it
knows that nobody was making any
plea of any sort, or any charge of any
kind, against Chief McKenzie.

It knows perfectly well the facts in
that case. Chief McKenzie, long a
resident in this country but foreign
born, had never obtained naturalization
and was not eligible, therefore, under
the law, to hold any civic office. He
was obliged to give way for that reason,
and for that reason alone. And it
knows that it was its own morning
echo, the Smoot "Mouth," that called
public attention to this, and insisted
on McKenzie's ineligibility.

And yet the Deseret News, in its
sneaking, crafty, false way, undertakes
to place the retirement of Chief Mc-
Kenzie on another basis altogether, and
to say that it was because he had done
something that the saloon men did not